

New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1861.

National Fast.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastenments, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offenses, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with civil war, and is peculiarly in need of us to recognize the hand of God in this affliction, and in the sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the reestablishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, secured under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellence. Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the Nation, and I do hereby recommend to all the people, and especially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families to observe and keep that day according to their several customs and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

We publish on another page Mr. J. E. Harvey's reply to a statement which appeared in our columns some time since respecting alleged treasonable conduct of his in Galway, Ireland.

If the venerable editor of *The Herald* will kindly step over to our office any fine day, we will lay before him, in confidence of course, the most conclusive evidence that the letters from North Carolina, which have appeared in *THE TRIBUNE* of late, were not only written but mailed in that State, and at the towns where they are respectively dated. To convince him that they are not incendiary letters is more, perhaps, than we can undertake to do; but we suppose that nobody but he will ever see anything incendiary in them. To say that the negroes of a Slave State are very restive and unusually disposed to make trouble to their masters is nothing very new or particularly calculated to prevent a victory of the National arms and the restoration of the Federal authority over the Rebels.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our dispatches reveal what is pretty well known to be the real object contemplated by the next move of the rebels—the embargo of the Potomac, an invasion of Maryland, the rising of the Secessionists of that State, with the surrounding and capture of Washington. It is a bold stroke, but Davis is doubtless desperate enough to attempt it, if he sees a chance of success.

We print this morning from our own correspondence a very full and interesting account of the desperate battle of Springfield. The more we learn of that unequal contest, the more we are called upon to admire the bravery of our noble little army. With the immense odds against them the wonder is that they escaped a complete defeat. As it is, the action cannot be counted less than an absolute victory for our troops.

Maj.-Gen. Fremont yesterday seized \$58,000 in the Bank of St. Genevieve, Mo., which was intended for the use of the Rebels.

Three of the Maryland bridge-burners were arrested the other day at Westport. There is said to be a force of Secessionists at Romney, and our troops at New-Creek Bridge expect an attack from them.

We have interesting but not important news from Fortress Monroe. Stories of an attack from the Confederates were again in circulation, only to be denied. Mr. Wheeler, formerly United States Minister to Nicaragua, was there, and had been passed within the Rebel lines.

The Government has appointed Henry W. Halleck a Major-General of Volunteers for California. The Golden State is getting alive to the work on hand, and is ready to furnish a large force of hardy soldiers. Mr. Halleck is a West Point officer, and did much service in the organization of California as a Territory and a State.

Egbert L. Viele is appointed Brigadier-General, and is to be put at the head of a Camp of Instruction to be established near this city.

The Rebel force near the Potomac is reported to have retired to Fairfax Court-House, although the pickets on both sides occupy their positions.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ARMY.

We learn from a reliable source that emissaries are busy in sowing mischief and fomenting discontent in the army of the Potomac. This is especially true of the New-York regiments. The semi-Secessionists, who are laboring to disorganize them, are Democratic politicians of our own State. They seize upon some real causes of complaint in regard to food, clothing, and the like, and aggravate and magnify them. They try to induce troops that were called into the service under the New-York two years' act, to insist upon their discharge at the end of three months. So far has this spirit of evil permeated the army, that some of the officers and soldiers of Democratic politics are beginning to talk about the war having gone far enough, and that we ought now to compromise our difficulties and make peace. These mischief-makers in and around the camps are set on and backed up by sympathizing politicians at home.

Beyond all question, this effort to demoralize the army of the Potomac is part of a well-organized plan to discourage enlistments, to foment complaints among the troops now in the field, and generally to embarrass the Government and either secure a disgraceful compromise, or force the war to a dishonorable close. Evidences of this conspiracy among some portions of the Demo army are breaking out all over the country. They are too palpable not to strike the most superficial eye. The culminating point at

which the conspirators are aiming is concessions to and peace with the Jeff. Davis rebels.

The remedy for this order of things is obvious. First, these prowlers about the camps in and around Washington should be arrested and punished according to the military code. In the next place, those Northern sympathizers with Secession, wherever and whoever they are, should be made to understand that, in the sense in which they intend, there will never be any compromise with the Southern traitors, and for the conclusive reason that when the loyal North becomes so debased and demoralized as to propose any terms to the Rebels other than unconditional submission to the Federal Government, then it will have become so crippled and weakened that the Confederate conspirators will spurn any concessions which contemplate their retention in the Federal Union, and will demand an acknowledgment of their absolute independence as a separate Government. This ultimate result is so obvious to all reflecting minds as to warrant the unqualified declaration, that whoever does not urge a vigorous prosecution of the war, without thought of concession or compromise, is at heart in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

PROFIT OF PRIVATEERING.

It has been asserted by some writers that privateering, like gambling, does not result in profit to those who indulge in it. One of them has gone so far as to declare that during our last war with England, some citizens of Salem, Massachusetts, were the only Americans who made money by the operation. It would follow that all other participants either lost money, or just cleared expenses. But the mere standing fact that all nations, which possessed ships and seaports, have, from time immemorial, hastened to embark in privateering immediately on the breaking out of war, goes to show that maritime plunder is universally regarded as a speedy highway to fortune. Our own people entertain the same idea, as was demonstrated by the amazing furor with which they embarked in it in 1812, and by the zeal they manifested in continuing to build and fit out better vessels during the three years over which the license extended. Their natural shrewdness soon settled the question as to whether it was a paying business. Had they found it to be otherwise, they would have ineffectually dropped it. It is certain that England found it to be perfectly ruinous to her. Though she sent fleets to blockade our harbors, yet our privateers were constantly slipping out to sea, just as the rebel privateers are doing now. Her press denounced the Ministry for the inefficiency of the blockade, and the people of every English seaport, in meetings called for the purpose, united in the condemnation. A perfect panic prevailed in mercantile circles. Thirty-two merchantmen were captured off the Tagus within a fortnight. The master of a vessel, who was captured three times, and as often recaptured, reported in London that he had seen no less than twenty privateers during his voyage. They infested every British inlet and harbor to such an extent that thirteen guineas premium on £100 was charged at Lloyd's to insure vessels against the Irish Channel. Such rates were wholly unknown in England. At Halifax, insurance premiums rose enormously, while in many cases no insurance would be granted. All this time three frigates and fourteen sloops-of-war were actually cruising for the protection of St. George's Channel. The London merchants, memorializing the Government for protection, stated that more than eight hundred vessels had been captured "by that power whose maritime strength we have hitherto impudently held in contempt," and charged the Admiralty with gross neglect. Yet this was two years after war had been declared.

Such a recital will afford some idea of the national annoyance which privateering may occasion. But more remarkable than the escape of privateers to sea, was the fact that prizes by hundreds arrived safely in port. A small portion only of the whole number taken, were recaptured. Yet this double evasion of a general blockade shows how greatly the vigilance of the privateersmen was sharpened by a knowledge of its existence, as nothing but consummate skill and daring could achieve such general impunity. It must be remembered in connection, that this effort at blockading our ports was made by England when in the zenith of her naval power. Nelson had but recently swept both France and Spain from the ocean, leaving her nothing but our puny navy of seven frigates to contend with. When the war opened with us she had more than a thousand ships afloat, yet she found it impossible to make the blockade of our ports complete. Her statesmen remember these facts. Some of them have recently declared it equally impossible for us to do so. But they forget that while their task embraced the whole coast from Portland to New-Orleans, ours is limited to that portion which lies south of the Potomac. If England, therefore, with powerful fleets at every harbor, and numerous frigates cruising along the coast, found it utterly impossible to prevent our privateers leaving port, or their prizes from entering, no surprise should be excited if a similar state of things exists at present. An absolute blockade of such a coast as ours cannot be established in a day. But it is fast becoming all that can be desired.

The facts which govern the question of the profitability of privateering, convince us that Americans have invariably found it to be an extremely lucrative employment. It has in numberless instances rewarded insignificant ventures with almost fabulous profits. The Spanish plate ships of old times, bound from Mexico to Spain, bore cargoes infinitely more valuable than any California steamer, and were the continual spoil of British freebooters. But they left port but twice a year. Carrying the treasure collected during six months, their value was proportioned to their rarity. But this century opened with the commerce of the world more than quadrupled. If cargoes were not so extravagantly rich, they were five times as numerous as when the plate ships were afloat. British commerce especially, experienced an incredible augmentation from the very year after that country abolished the slave-trade, so that when the war of 1812 broke out, every sea, both far and near, was alive with her ships. In thirty days from the declaration of war, our privateers had started in pursuit. Some men, regarding war as certain, had vessels ready armed and manned, so that when the declaration came, all they needed was the paper authority of the Government to sink, burn, and destroy. This had, and they were off. Mere cock-boats thus fell upon homeward-bound Indianmen, who, ignorant of the war, surrendered their princely cargoes without resistance. These cock-boats went out swarming with men to serve as prize crews. Thus a single, insignificant privateer was often known to man and send in a dozen richly freighted ships. The cost of the enterprise was very small—the return enormous. Some men grew rich on a single cruise. The Government admitted prize cargoes at a nominal duty, and allowed a bounty of \$10 on every prisoner brought in; but this bounty was considered so little account, that vessels captured without cargoes were filled with prisoners and released. Instances occurred of others being taken, which, with the entire cargo, were proved to be the property of widows, whereupon the captors released the whole. Their profits were such that they could afford to be generous. Whoever will turn over the files of papers then published, will find them eloquent with cards of thanks from captured Captains, Generals, Governors and ladies, all testifying to the good treatment received at the hands of gentlemanly privateersmen. Having made themselves comfortable, they could afford to make their impoverished prisoners equally so.

Some memorable instances of luck are on record. An American gentleman residing at Paris fitted out the True-Blooded Yankee privateer. In a cruise of 37 days she captured 27 prizes, great and small, on which the owner's net profit exceeded \$1,000,000. Two Philadelphia privateers captured 22 vessels in a single cruise, all which were sent into Drontheim, where one of the Captains remained to dispose of their cargoes, the value being too great to transport the business to others. The *Surprise* of Baltimore, in a single cruise of 30 days, took and sent in 20 sail of merchantmen. The *Kemp*, also of Baltimore, when only two days out, fell in with a fleet of eight vessels under convoy of a frigate. She skillfully decoyed the frigate away from the fleet, dodged her in the night, and next morning captured four of the eight vessels, all of which had full cargoes of coffee and sugar. The *Brutus* of Boston sent in two ships, whose cargoes were worth \$500,000, being only a portion of the spoils of one cruise. The *Salem* privateers were remarkably fortunate, and some belonging to this city enriched their owners by a single capture. In fact, the naval annals of the last war abound in instances of this kind, proving beyond doubt that, when favored by circumstances, privateering is an eminently certain mode of suddenly acquiring large fortunes. It is true that the pursuit is full of risks—wounds, capture, death; but all these are cheerfully encountered on the battle-field, where the pay is small, and the prospect of unusual gain extremely uncertain.

The Southern rebels have a keen eye for the main chance. Having stolen all there was on land, they are now casting about for what may be stolen at sea. To the Government as well as to the mercantile community, the subject is surrounded by difficulties. We have seen the damage which a single ship may do when personal gain only is the motive. It has also been shown that even the British Government, with a cloud of armed vessels at command, was not only unable to blockade our ports, but even to protect her own. Such an evidence of incompetency in the then mistress of the ocean, ought to work forbearance in the public mind. What England failed to accomplish after three years' trial with an overwhelming force, we may surely be excused for not having achieved, with inadequate means, within three months. But incessant activity and vigilance alone can save us. The profit of privateering is enormous. It is the last glittering bait at which the rebels are clutching. This placed beyond their reach, and their cycle of thieving has been completed. The Government is unquestionably strong enough to foil them here as elsewhere, and the people, while disposed to patience, expect it to be done.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

No one doubts there being thousands of idle men among us, not from choice, but from stern necessity—idle because they can find nothing to do here. They once found sale in this market for their labor, but just now the market is overstocked, and no one wants it. Instead of labor, suppose it corn, or fish, or lumber, or some perishable commodity, that they had for sale. Does not a shrewd trader, when caught in a similar trap, cast about and seek a market elsewhere? Because men have always sold fish at a good price in New-York, must they keep their stock on hand in the same place until it perishes, because New-York, at any given period, happens to have so much that she can buy no more? Would they not go to other cities for customers, even if there compelled to sell at less than they expected, rather than lose all by storing it up in New-York, for which they had the sole excuse that as here they always had a market, so there could be none in any other place? And would not the business community write down the man who would be guilty of such folly as a decided ass? New-York may be crammed with fish; but what folly to take it for granted that all other communities are equally gorged. It would, no doubt be more convenient to sell here, because of old habit and acquaintance; but the market has changed, the demand has ceased, and though not by any means convenient or agreeable to seek customers in new markets where one has no friends, yet the necessity for selling requires the sacrifice of both feeling and convenience. The sale must be made or the goods spoil on the owner's hands, and total loss ensues.

Now, it is of no consequence, for present purposes, whether it be fish or labor that a man is anxious to sell. Not being in the cotton trade and sugar line, we know little of the current prices for its kindred staples, cod and mackerel; but of labor we can speak—there is more in this market than can be sold. There is no price for it, nobody wants it. Owners in this city have had it on hand for months, and they have it on hand yet. It is not only daily perishing in their possession, but great bills with baker and grocer are being contracted at the same time. They are running into debt, in fact mortgaging the product of the sale of future labor to pay for that which they are now lazily wasting by persistent inactivity. If the labor will not sell in this market, carry it to another. If no man will employ you here, go where some one will—emigrate—quit New-York, it is crowded with the unemployed, thousands of whom are wanted in other places, the West especially. The cities need depletion, the earth needs cultivation. It was only the other day we published what appeared to be reliable information that in Central Illinois there were not hands enough to harvest the crops. Those who had sown them had gone into the army, leaving none to take their places.

Besides, they had sowed a third more land than usual, so that even if all had remained at home, fresh help would have been required. The absentees were mostly farming hands, and the scarcity of help was such that laborers were getting \$2 50 a day. Some refused to pay such extortionate prices, while others had determined to lose a fourth of their crops, gathering only what they could with the help they had, and letting the rest go. August closes up the wheat harvest, but then follows the plowing for the next crop, and cutting and husking a corn crop of hundreds of millions of bushels. Those who planted it will still be in the army, and more are going daily. It cannot be otherwise throughout Ohio, Indiana, and other States. Farmers are willing to buy at \$1 50 a day, the labor which thousands in this city cannot sell for a shilling.

In all the West there must be a permanent demand for just such labor as is now idle here. Agriculture has made no pause there. The Children's Aid Society can find homes in the West for more children than it has means to send away from the reeking tenement-houses of this city. This is simply because the children go after the homes, instead of waiting for the homes to come to them. What a lesson this fact ought to be to those of strong arms among us who are now unhappily without work. It may go hard with many of them to part with old associations here, and to establish new ones among strangers. But the times are ominous, and a bleak Winter will soon be upon us. They have but the single commodity of labor to sell, which they offer in a market hopelessly overstocked. They should carry it to one where no such overstock exists. By starting now, while labor is in most urgent demand, they will secure homes for the Winter. Can they do half as well by remaining here? Taking the half-price cars to Pittsburgh or Chicago, they can reach the heart of the labor-needing region with only a few of their remaining dollars, and thence spreading themselves out through the country among the farmers, they will find that a fair day's wages for a fair day's work can even now be had for thousands of them. Most of them will there establish permanent homes, acquiring farms of their own, and will live to bless the seeming calamity which drove them hence from idleness and poverty to work and independence.

But we grant that there are multitudes who cannot readily pack up their goods and emigrate. The single men should not hesitate a day, but with those having families it may be otherwise. Even to them, the future will be as bright with hope as the present may be clouded with gloom. A most inconsiderable capital will secure eighty acres of land, build a temporary house, and stock the farm. Once fairly clear of city trials, griefs, temptations, and influences, there will be no hankering for the privilege of paying a high rent in a mean street, and of closing each year as poor as at the beginning. Such courageous men will feel that he occupies his own land, lives in his own house, and is really monarch of all he surveys. The West is crowded with churches, schools, and a highly cultivated people. As regards society, he loses nothing, but gains much. The morning paper, it is true, may not reach him until a day old, but still he finds it as regular there as here. When a crash like the present one overtakes the country, or even a minor convulsion such as we have twice witnessed within ten years, where is he? No horror of the notary to-day; no apprehension of the landlord to-morrow. Out of business, he may be said to be out of danger. If any one fact can be more apparent than another, it must be that of the superior condition of the farming interest, not only in average times, but more particularly now. Agriculture alone will go unscathed through this disastrous ordeal. Though in multitudes of cases too humble to feed its cattle on a thousand hills, yet it fears neither notary nor landlord; neither do sheriffs grow rich upon the meager spoil it affords them. To break off thus, we know, will render necessary the surrender of many tender ties. But weigh the present; calculate the future; take courage from the robust faith of those legions of brave foreigners who leave all, even country itself, to come among us. Not a title of them ever regret the change. Our cities are as overcrowded as theirs. If it were not so, why this wide-spread anxiety and suffering?

We observe that some of the journals which, for months past, have been contending that the Union was dissolved forever, are now accusing the Federal Administration of a design to bring about its dissolution. Circumstances alter cases.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democracy has split again. They assembled in Delegate State Convention at Augusta on Wednesday, and quarreled riotously all day long over their resolutions. The Committee, by a majority of one, reported in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion. The report was set aside, in full Convention, by a vote of 240 to 180, and a substitute adopted, opposing the war and recommending a National Convention for the purpose of adopting measures that will pacify the rebellions. Thereupon the Union Democrats of the Convention left in disgust and formed a new Convention, which adopted patriotic resolutions, and nominated Charles D. Jameson of Bangor for Governor—the Col. Jameson who distinguished himself for skill and bravery at the head of the Main 2d in the battle at Bull Run.

The sympathizers with treason nominated John W. Dana of Fryburg, who was the "wild cat" Governor of Maine in 1849, and Minister resident at Bolivia under Pierce and Buchanan.

The old hunkers that supported Breckinridge at the late Presidential election, though constituting but a small portion of the party (they gave but 7,000 votes against 30,000 for Douglas), have almost always dominated in the party councils. They include the active, forcible, and practiced politicians that have for years served as the retainers of a Government prostituted to the purposes of the Slaveocracy. They command the machinery and appliances for drumming up delegates to control their conventions. They made a concerted rally on this occasion and achieved a short-lived triumph; for the body of their organization, who are really patriots, though they have allowed traitors to go to conventions and misrepresent them, will in September vote for the gallant Jameson—leaving the name of Mr. Dana to be forever associated, infamously, with a faction which, in the honor of their country's trial, extended a few imbecile hands in fraternal embrace toward those who were prosecuting the work of murder against it.

Dr. Bow.—Prof. J. D. B. Dr. Bow, the compiler of the Digest of the Census of 1860 (in which the North was systematically disparaged, and the South unjustly glorified), has been appointed by Jeff. Davis to the high office of Superintendent-in-Chief of the Cotton, Provision and General Supply Loans.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

COMPARING FOREIGN TARIFFS.

Resigning Officers Not Taken Back.

A Major-General for California.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION NEAR NEW-YORK.

TIME FOR ACCEPTING REGIMENTS.

PROOF OF FAULKNER'S TREASON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

SIX PER CENT TREASURY NOTES.

No more 6 per cent Treasury notes will be issued. The engravers promise to have the 7 3-10 per cent notes ready at the end of next week. They will then be immediately paid out, but of no denominations less than \$50.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

The customs tariffs of the principal commercial nations of Europe are now undergoing thorough examination by William Elder. The results will be made available for Congressional use, and in due time made public. Already has Mr. Elder demonstrated that the Cobden treaty between France and England, to which our Free-Traders have so impudently appealed, is as thoroughly protective of French industry against English competition in the French market as the Morrill tariff justly aims to be for us. The Zollverein, also, is seen to guard the industry of 30,000,000 of Germans more effectually than any tariff America has ever had.

RIGHT OF SOLDIERS.

The minimum standard for enlisted men in the Regular Army is reduced to five feet three inches. There is no standard for volunteers.

IMPORTANT TO RESIGNING OFFICERS.

Annexed to the General Order which constituting the States of Kentucky and Tennessee a separate military command, are the following important orders:

General officers of volunteers will not be permitted to select their sides de-camp from the officers of the Regular Army.

All general and staff officers who have come into the service of the United States under the call of the President for three months volunteers are hereby mustered out of service.

Officers of volunteers who resign their commissions will not be received into the service of the United States as officers of other volunteer organizations.

The last regulation will blight the prospects of many who thought that they could hide the disgrace of deserting their regiment under a new commission.

A CALIFORNIA MAJOR-GENERAL.

Henry Wager Halleck of California was made a Major-General of Volunteers to-day. He is a New-Yorker by birth, and graduated at West Point in 1839. He is the author of several military works, was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct and meritorious services in California in 1847, was Secretary of State under the Military Government of California, under Gens. Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to 1849, and Chief of Commodore Shubrick's Staff during a portion of the same time. It is said that to him mainly is due the territorial organization of California.

A CAMP NEAR NEW-YORK.

Egbert L. Viele of New-York, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and will be put in charge of a camp of rendezvous and instruction, to be established near New-York, probably on Long Island, possibly on Staten Island or in Westchester County. Mr. Viele is an army officer, and resigned in 1853.

OTHER ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Oliver D. Greene of New-York, Assistant Adjutant-General; Charles J. Sprague of California, Morgan and Martin of Wisconsin, additional Paymasters. Lieut. Col. Nugent, Capt. Kelly and Lieut. McManus of the Sixty-ninth, are appointed Captains in the 13th Infantry, and join the regiment at St. Louis.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

George M. Adams, Wm. W. Burns, John Kellogg, George Bell, Michael P. Morgan, John W. Turner, John P. Hawkins, A. Parker Porter, Michael P. Small, Thomas C. Sullivan, Guilford J. Bailey.

CORRECTION OF TIME.

The statement that the time at which the accepted New-York regiments must be ready, expired yesterday, and that, consequently, they must be consolidated under State law, was incorrect. Regiments are accepted, to be ready at different times. A number, the German Rangers for one, have had extensions. Moreover, by the new general order, they can be mustered into service man by man.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.

Ex-Minister Faulkner was indeed arrested as a hostage for the return of our Congressmen and others, but proof of his treason is already in hand, and the State Department holds the clue to overwhelming evidence of his guilt. Letters which he has written since his incarceration, containing grave misrepresentations of his arrest and its causes, were not allowed to go to their destination.

THE INSUBORDINATION.

Twenty more of the 73d are confined, a few of whom may, with the thirty-seven published yesterday, be tried by court-martial. Wm. Leo and Jas. Thompson are banished to the guard-house with the thirty-seven. One Matthew Kelly of Company 7, vociferates threats. He has thrice attempted to escape, and once got off his iron. Others are well behaved.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861. Ex-Minister Faulkner is not, as has been stated, merely detained as a hostage for the return of Messrs. Harris and Magraw, who went to the Confederate camp for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Col. Cameron, but for good and satisfactory reasons to the Government, apart from any such considerations. The reporter of the Associated Press at Washington learns that a statement is published in Philadelphia, and perhaps in other papers this morning, as coming from him, that Secretary Cameron is to be removed. Nothing whatever of this kind was transmitted by the reporter, who, by this publication, desires to relieve himself from even a suspicion of giving currency to a statement utterly destitute of any foundation in fact.

PRIVATEERS AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861. The *Charleston Courier* of the 6th inst. announces the arrival there of the officers of the bark *Rowena*, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra, captured by a privateer.

The *Courier* also states that the privateer *Jeff Davis* has captured a large Philadelphia brig from Havana, and taken her into Brunswick, Georgia, in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court-House, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced positions as heretofore.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

General Butler yesterday assumed the responsibility of paying off the New-York regiments. About \$20,000 had been deposited for some time at Old Point for the want of a Paymaster.

The ship *Far Wind*, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning burned up the Roads by the *R. S. Spaulding*, in a disabled condition. She ran ashore on Hog Island.

The British brig-of-war *Gladstone* was yesterday cruising off the cape.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. Wheeler, formerly United States Minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate pickets beyond Newmarket bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk, with Corporal Harbord of the Connecticut regiment, released by the Confederates, for his attention to Col. Gardner, after the Battle of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of released prisoners, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow.

In his opinion the Confederates are actually preparing for an attack upon Fortress Monroe. That measure is now popular in the Confederate camps and a proper material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack upon Fortress Monroe will be made within one week, he thinks.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The report about an intended attack upon Fortress Monroe is a perfect absurdity.

FROM BALTIMORE.

ARREST OF SECESSION BRIDGE-BURNERS—AN ATTACK UPON THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT NEW CREEK BRIDGE EXPECTED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

A letter from Westport, Maryland, opposite Pocomt, dated the 13th inst., says that the Federal scout last Sunday night succeeded in capturing three notorious secession bridge-burners at New Creek.

A force of 1,100 Secessionists is reported near Romney. The Federal troops are at New Creek Bridge, and expected to be attacked by them. The Federals have been reinforced.

A large number of fugitives from Virginia, men, women and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Westport seeking refuge.

SEIZURE OF \$38,000 BY U. S. TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 17, 1861.

A detachment of United States troops from Cape Girardeau seized \$38,000, belonging to the Bank at St. Genevieve, yesterday, by order of Gen. Fremont, and brought it to this city to-day. It is understood this money was being used, or would be used, for the benefit of the Secession cause in that section.

The statement in the late news from California, that J. C. Palmer had left that State for the purpose of taking charge of the Commissary Department under Gen. Fremont, is untrue. Mr. Palmer has no connection whatever with Gen. Fremont.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 17—p. m.

It appears now that the \$38,000 seized at St. Genevieve, yesterday, was at the request of the Director of the parent bank here, to whom it was transferred to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Dispatches reached here to-day that a train conveying troops over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by the Secessionists near Palmyra, and one soldier was killed and several wounded.

Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Harbord to take such force as he deemed necessary to Mariott County, quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, and such other things as are useful to soldiers, amounting to \$10,000 on the inhabitants of the county, and \$5,000 more on the citizens of Palmyra, as the penalty for this outrage.

GOV. JACKSON'S FORCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, August 17, 1861.

We learn from reliable sources that 600 State troops, well drilled and equipped, leave Fayette, Howard County, Mo., to-day with the intention of joining Gov. Jackson's forces in the southern part of the State—400 of them are said to be mounted.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

BATTLE AT LOVETTSVILLE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.